

THREE
DIATRIBES
OR
DISCOURSES.

First of *Travel*, Or a *Guide* for Travellers
into Forein Parts.

Secondly, Of *Money* or *Coyns*.

Thirdly, Of *Measuring* of the Distance
betwixt *Place* and *Place*.

By *Edward Leigh* Esq; and Mr. of Arts of
Magdalene-Hall in *Oxford*.

Teucri vox apud Ciceronem Tuscul. quest. l. 5,

Socrates, cum rogaretur, Cuiatem se esse diceret, Mundanum, inquit, totius enim mundi se incolam, & civem arbitrabatur. Cicero ibid.

L O N D O N, Printed for *William Whitwood*, at the sign
of the Golden Bell in *Duck-Lane*, near *Smithfield*. 1671.



The Epistle

DEDICATORY.

To his deservedly Honoured Friend
Francis Willughbie, Esq;

Sir, Since I have had the
happineſs to be known
to you, (my Habitation
being not far diſtant from
yours) I have found ſo much
Candour and Civility in you,
that I thought I needed not to
ſeek further for a perſon, to
whom I ſhould dedicate this
little Tract of Travel and
Coyns, you having Travelled
into the moſt famous Coun-
tries

The Epistle Dedicatory,
tries of *Europe*, and (being
inquisitive after all Curiosi-
ties) also improved your tra-
vel both to the acquiring and

Mr. *Firth*
in his *Sts.*
Monu-
ment, re-

ports of my Lord *Willughbies* eldest Son, that he had seen
Rome, though he was not at all tainted with her errors: he
brought over many of the rarities of other Nations, but
none of their sins.

knowledge of Coyns, and ma-
ny other rarities, some of
which you were pleased for-
merly to shew me and others,
and have (for the better com-
pleting of this Treatise) com-
municated to me several Ob-
servations, about Foreign coyns
especially. I would our Gen-
try generally were more stu-
dious, and would spend their
time as profitably as you and
some

The Epistle Dedicatory.

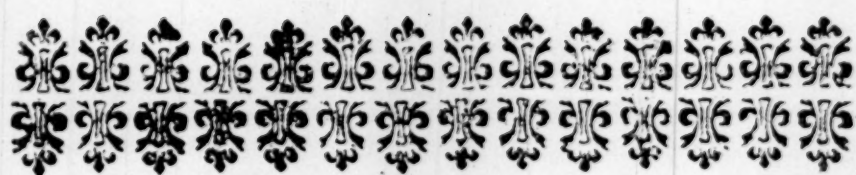
some others do. That would confirm what Mr. *Burton* in his *Melancholly* * observes of ^{* Part 1. Sect. 2. Subject. 15.} some of our *English* Gentry, that they are excellently well learned, like those *Fuggeri* in *Germany*, *Du Bartas*, *Duplessis*, *Sadael* in *France*, *Picus Mirandula*, *Scottus*, *Barottus* in *Italy*. There is an Honourable Gentleman *a* now of the Royal Society, (whereof ^{a Robert Boyle Esq;} you are likewise a worthy Member) who hath Travelled abroad to good purpose, and by his Philosophical *b* Experiments and other useful Treatises, hath much honoured the ^{b Experiment. 1. Fructi fera & Luci. fera.} Nation. I may here relate, what I have heard from a very

The Epistle Dedicatory.

2 Sir Nor-
ton
Knatch-
bull.

worthy Divine; that he never knew a Family, wherein the Men and Women both, were of so obliging a Carriage, and of such great abilities. There is also a learned Knight and Baronet c of this Parliament (mentioned among the Benefactors to the *Polyglott Bible*) who hath written Critical notes in Latine on the New Testament. I shall onely adde this, that it may seem strange forme to publish a Discourse of Money, who (when I had the honour to be a Member of the House of Commons) was alwaies silent when that Subject came into debate,

*Sir, Your Affectionate Friend to
serve you* Edward Leigh.



T O T H E
Candid READER.

R *Eader, It is said of*
Ulysses, Qui mores
hominum multorum
vidit, & urbes, Horat. De
Arte Poetica. Yet I would not
have thee read my Discourse of
Travel, Peregrinante animo.
The Commodity which comes to
humane Societies, by the Tra-
vells of prudent, pious, and
well governed persons, is very
great. The Apostles, the Dis-
ciples of Christ, and also their
Disciples, and many others,
have gon through a great part
A 4 of

To the Reader.

*of the World to convert the Gentiles. So if a Voyage be undertaken to know the rites and customes of severall places, and the forms of Cities, as the Roman Decemviri were sent to Greece, that they might know the Laws of that Countrey, and especially Solons. Pythagoras, Plato, Apollonius did go into divers Countries to increase their knowledge. Diodorus Siculus & Strabo Travelled into severall parts of the World, that they might be acquainted with the History and Scituation of those places. Pausanias * com-*

* He hath written that excellent book of the Monuments and Antiquities of Greece, remaining in his time.

passed Greece, Arrianus, the

Euxine

To the Reader.

Euxine Sea, and Cluverius
Travelled into many Countries
of Europe, that they might
more exactly describe those
parts. The knowledge of Lan-
guages hath incited many to
Travel; Vossius * instanceth in
Jacobus Golius (that famous
Arabist) who not satisfied with
the instruction of Thomas Er-
pinus in the Arabick Lan-
guage, went first into Mouri-

De Orig.
& Prog.
Idololat. l.
3. c. 37.

In Æthio-
picis ope-
ram im-
pendebat

luam. D. M. Wanslebuis, qui ad perpoliendum ejus in iis-
dem ingenium, in varias orientis oras longa atque periculo-
sa suscepit Itinera. D. Cast. Prælat. ad Lexic. Heptaglot.
Christianus Rarius Clenard, and Warner, travelled ar for the
same purpose. Dr. Casaubon of Credulity and Incredulity.
part 1. saith, that Jo. Ernestus Burgravius professeth to
have travelled the greatest part of Europe to satise his Cu-
riosity. Erasmus in his Colloquia entitles one of them Pe-
grinatio Religionis ergo.

tania, and being chosen Succes-
sor to Erpenius in his place af-
ter

To the Reader.

ter his death, he took a long Voyage into Syria, and there staid till he had perfected his skill in that Language. I may very well here mention, our worthy professor of the Hebrew and Arabick Tongues in Oxford, Dr. Edward Pocock, who was long abroad at Aleppo, and other places on the same account. Where he so demeaned himself, that he was very much respected by the Natives, and chosen for an Umpire amongst them, to compromise such differences as fell out there. The learned works he hath published, give ample Testimony of the skil he attained in the Arabick, especially by
that

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that long Voyage. The Jesuits themselves and others write much, how industrious the Jesuits were in the propagation of the Christian Faith, and how they have sown the seed of saving truth in China or elsewhere.

Mr. Baxter in the 2d. part of his last Book of Christianity, c. 14. p. 488. saith, The attempts of the Jesuits in Congo, Japon and China were a very noble work, and so were the Portugal Kings encouragements: but two things spoiled their success.

First, That when they took down the Heathens Images, they set them up others in their stead;

To the Reader.

Stead; and made them think that the main difference was, but whose Image they should worship.

Secondly, But especially, that they made them see, that while they pretended to promote Religion, and to save their souls, they came to promote their own wealth, or the Popes Dominion, and to bring their Kings under a Forein power.

The honest attempts of Mr. Eliots in New-England, is much more agreeable to the Apostles way, and maketh more serious spiritual Christians.

Videsis
Voretii
Disputat.
Select.
Theol.
partem se-
cundum
De Genti-
lismo pag.
650.

Justus Heurnius (son to John Heurnius the learned Physician) left the study of Physick

To the Reader.

Physick, and wholly gave himself to the study of Divinity, that thereby he might be the better inabled to promote the Conversion of the Indians, and taking an Evangelical Embassie to the Indies, he there abode above 14 Years, preaching to the Indians in their Mother Tongue, Catechising them, and admonishing them privately, and by his singular innocencie, humility and modesty, and daily fervent devotion, and great charity to the poor; He endeavoured to propagate the Kingdome of Christ among them.

He hath
published
a Book
(which I
have seen)
*De Legatione Evangelica
ad Indos
capessenda;*

The

To the Reader.

* See Cart-
wright
Confutat.
of the Rhe-
mists
Translat.
on Mat. 2.
2. and Du
Moulin De
Peregrina-
tionibus
Superstit.

*The Pilgrimages * of the
Turks to Meccha, and of the
Papists to Loretto are vain,
we need not to travel far to
find God.*

*I have joyned these three
Discourses together, since in
that of Money and Measuring,
I write of the Forein Coyns
and Measures, and so hoping,
that they may be all useful to
the Traveller, I remain*

Thy Hearty Well-willer,

Edward Leigh.

A

Diatribes

OF

TRAVEL.

By *Edward Leigh Esq;*

Pfal. 107. 23, 24. *They that go down to the Sea in Ships, that
do business in great waters:*

These see the works of the Lord: and his wonders in the deep.

Patri est, Ubicunque est bene.

Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

A 2

THE

OF

THE

By

THE

Printed in the Year 1824



A

DIATRIBE

O F

Travel.



Ravel in the Younger
fort, is a part of Edu-
cation ; in the Elder,
a part of Experience.
*Sir Francis Bacon's
Essays.*

There is no Map like
the view of the Coun-
try ; One journey will shew a man more
then any Description can. He that sear-
cheth Forreign Nations is becoming a
B Gentle-

Gentleman of the World. *Felthams Resolves of Travel.*

Many Travellers returning to their own home, bring back only some vain Garbs and Fashions, and are leavened with the ill Customes and Manners of the Countries they passed thorough. *Vagari, Lustrare, disquirere qui vis potest, pauci indigare, discere, id est, vere perigrinari.* Lippii *Epistola ad Lanoium de Peregrinatione Italica.*

*The Mar- chioness of and fit, that none should Travel without
New-Cas- leave of the State, or Publick Council;
tles Ora- and at their return should be accounta-
tions, part ble to the State and Publick Council of
three. their Travels, and the advantages they have made: Dr. Hall in his First Decade of Epistles, Epistle 8th, giving advice to the Earl of Essex for his Travel, saith, There is nothing can quit the labour and cost of Travel, but the gain of Wisdom; when young Nobles came to take their leaves of our late King Charles, before they Travelled into Forreign parts; He thus counselled them; My Lord, keep alwaies the best Company, and be sure never to be idle.

Alsted in his *Systema Mnemonicum*, l. 4. *De Geographia*, Zeilerus before his

his Itinerary of *Spain* and *Portugal* Monsieur de *Sorbiere* in his *Lettres & Discours Lettre 85*. Mr. *Palmer* in his *Traveller*, part second, and Sir *Francis Bacon* in his *Essays*, give directions to Travellers, and shew what things are fit to be observed by them.

Nengebavarus and *Loyzius* have written in Latine *De Peregrinatione*.

Expensious
hath put
out a little

Treatise, *De Peregrinatione Gallica*. *Lipsius*, another, *De Peregrinatione Italica*. *Gasper Ens* hath published *Deliciae Apodemicæ*.

Dr. *Hall* hath written in English of Travelling, his Tract is stiled, *Quo vadis*. Sir *Balthasar Gerbier* hath *Subsidium Peregrinantibus*.

Mr. *Howell* hath put out instructions for forreign Travel.

Mr. *Palmer* also hath written an Essay of the means how to make our Travels into forreign Countries profitable and honourable; he dedicated it to Prince *Henry*.

Jones hath put out instructions for Travellers.

The Merchant proposeth to himself *bonum utile* in his Travel, and brings

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home exotick Commodities, as Wine, Fruit, Spices, Metals, precious Stones, Silk, and such like, serving both for use and luxury.

Impiger extremos Currit mercatas ad Indos, Horat. Epist, I. lib. I.

* Travel-
ling is an
honoura-
ble or ho-
nest action
of men in-
to forreign

The dissolute rich young Gentleman, *bonum jucundum*; The well-bred Gentleman; *bonum honestum*, or honor, that he may accomplish himself for the service of his * Country.

States, chiefly for a publick good to the Country of which such are. *Ca. I. mes. Est Peregrinatio profectio quedam, occupiditate ac desiderio, Extra Loca perlustrandi, in vicendi & cognoscendi instituta, ad bonum aliquod inde Acquirendam, quod vel patriæ & amicis, vel nobis ipsis privatim prodesse possit. Newgebaverus de Peregrinatione. Est Peregrinatio nihil aliud quam studium per lustrandi terras Exoticus & Insulas ab homine idoneo suscipiendum ad artem vel ea acquirenda quæ usui & Emollimento patriæ vel Rei esse publicæ possunt. Lloyius De Peregrinatione c. I. Venit Peregrinus a Peregre aut Pereger quod dicitur quasi per agrum, unde & peragrar quasi multos agros pererrare, Vossii Etymol. Linguae Latinae.*

In such a one going to Travel, there is required,

First, A competent age, that he be above 18 or 20 years old, although the years of 14 or 15 are more proper for

for learning the true accent of any Language, and all exercises belonging to the body.

Secondly, That he hath the Latine Tongue, and some skill in the Liberal Sciences.

Thirdly, † That he be skilful in Architecture, able so well to Limn or Paint; as to take in paper the Scituation of a Castle or a City; or the Platform of a Fortification.

† See Mr. *Evelius*, account of Architecture, and *Junius's* art of

Painting, *l. 2. c. 8.* Painting and Sculpture are the Politest, and Noblest of antient Arts; what Art can be more helpful or pleasing, to a Philosophical Traveller, *Philos. Transact. Vol. 3. p. 785.*

Fourthly, That he be well grounded in the true Religion, lest he be seduced and perverted. *Gal. 4. 1. O foolish Galatians, who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, Galli a peregrinando nomen habent*; For *Vuallen* in the Teutonick Tongue, signifies *peregrinari*, alluding therefore to this Etymology: He chides the *Galatians* for their wandering in Religion, *q. d.* You like Travellers, often change your Opinions about the Doctrine of Truth. I know a Noble Per-

son who being in *France* well acquainted with a Popish Gentleman, once when the other left him, he wisht that he were as good a *Hugonot* as himself; the other immediately after sent him a Defence of their Religion, to which he replied, and shewed the same unto me: I more disliked the Popish Religion when I was in *France* then before, and more esteemed the Protestants, since at *Nants*, and some places, there were scarce any French Protestants.

Fifthly, He should be first well acquainted with his own Country, before he go abroad; as to the places and Government.

If any came heretofore to the Lords of the Council for a License to Travel; the old Lord Treasurer *Burleigh*, would first examine him of *England*; if he found him ignorant, he would bid him stay at home, and know his own Country first.

Sixthly, It were of use to inform himself (before he undertakes his Voyage,) by the best Choreographical and Geographical Map of the Scituation of the country he goes to, both in it self and Relatively to the Universe, to compare the *Vetus & Hodierna Regio*, and to carry with

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with him the Republicks of the Nations to which he goes ; and a Map of every Country he intends to travel thorough.

Seventhly, Before his Voyage, * He should make his peace with God, Receive the Lords Supper, satisfie his Creditors if he be in debt ; Pray earnestly to God to prosper him in his Voyage, and to keep him from danger, and if he be *sui juris*, he should make his last will, and wisely order all his affairs, since many that go far abroad, return not home.

*This good and Christian Counsel is given by *Martinus Zeilerus* in his Apodemical Canons before his

Itinerary of Spain and Portugal.

In the Survey of a Countrey, these things are observable.

First, † The Name and its derivation, the Latitude and Longitude of the place, the Temperature of the Climate, the goodness or barrenness of the Ground, the populousness or scarcity of the People, the limits of the Countrey, how it is bounded by Sea or Land, or both, the Commodities, Natural, Artificial, the

† *Finis Peregrinationis sit notitia sextuplex, Linguae Regionis Religionis Rerum gestarum*

morum & Clarorum virorum. Erpenius De Peregrinatione Gallica.

Dis-commodities, either Imperfections or Wants, the Manners, Shape, Language and Attire of the People, their Building, their Havens and Harbours, the Religion and Government, the History of the Countrey and Families.

† Jones in his Instructions to Travellers mentions twelve generals.

1. Cosmographie. 2. Astronomy. 3. Geography. 4. Chorography. 5. Topography. 6. Husbandry. 7. Navigation. 8. The Political

State. 9. The Ecclesiastical State. 10. Literature. 11. Histories. 12. Chronicles, and under every one of these Heads, hath several particulars.

2. The Courts of † Princes are to be seen and observed, especially when they give audience to Embassadors, the Courts of Justice whiles they sit and hear Causes, and so of Consistories Ecclesiastick, the Churches and Monuments therein, the Walls and Fortifications, of Cities and Towns, Antiquities and Ruines, Libraries, Colledges, Disputations and Lectures where they are, Shipping and Navies, Houses and Gardens of State and pleasure near great Cities; Armories, Arsenals, Magazines, Exchanges, Burses, Ware-houses; Exercises of Horsemanship, Fencing, Training of Soldiers, and the like; Treasuries

of Jewels and Robes, Cabinets, and rare Inventions.

Aubertus Miraus in the Life of *Lipſius*, ſaith, that when he came firſt to *Rome*, he ſpent all his time (when he was at leiſure) in viewing the ſtones and antient places, and other rarities there, and ſpent his time in the Popes Vatican Library, in comparing together the Manuscripts of *Seneca*, *Tacitus*, *Plautus*, *Propertius*, and other Antients. He viewed alſo other famous Libraries publick and private.

Thirdly, The choice Herbs † and Plants, † The Gardens, ſorts of Herbs, Beasts, Birds, Fiſhes, and Inſects proper to that Country, are to be taken notice of; Minerals, Metals, Stones, and Flowers, Earths; their Proverbs alſo ſhould be Arbour, Knots, Mounts. of a Nation is found. The Orchards,

ſorts of Trees, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Berries, Spices, Orrengeſ, Lemmons, Figs; the Vines, Vine-yards; ſorts of Wine and Drinks. *Jones*.

Fourthly, Learned men, and ſuch as have abilities in any kind, are worthy to be known, and the beſt Books there, are to be inquired after. Men that Travel muſt

must be very cautious both of their speech and demeanour; The *Italian Proverb* saith, For a man to travel safely thorough the world, *It behoveth him to have a Faulcons Eye, an Asses Ears, a Monkies Face, Merchants Words, a Camels Back, a Hogs Mouth, and Deers Feet.*

* The *Æthiopians* Sir Henry Wotton in his Letters, mentions twice the answer that was given him by *Alberto Scipioni*, when he beg'd his advice, how he might carry himself securely at * *Rome*, Signor Arrigomio Country, (says he) *Pensieri Stretti, Et il viso Sci-*
*Ne sis si-*olto, Your thoughts close, and your Coun-
*cut tu,*tenance loose, will go safely over the whole
Esto sicut world.
illi in Ita-

liâ tota
tria hac mihi serua, Frons tibi aperta, Lingua parca mens
Clausam. Lipsii *Epistola ad Lanoyum.* In peregrinatione
vitam agentibus hoc evenit, ut multa hospitia habeant nul-
la amicitias, Seneca *Epist. ad Lucilium Epist. 11.* Peregri-
ni autem & incola officium est, nihil præter suum negoti-
um agere, nihil de alio inquirere, minimè que in alienâ esse
Republica Curiosum. Tull. *Offic. l. 1.*

Fifthly,

Fifthly, † Make choice of the best pla- † The
ces for attaining of the Language, as ^{prime}
Valladolid for the Spanish, *Orleans*, or ^{Italian}
Blois for the French, *Florence* or *Sienna* ^{Dialect} is
for the Italian, *Lipsick* or *Heidelberg* for ^{Lingua}
the High-Dutch Tongues: in these places ^{Toscana in}
the best Language is spoken. ^{Bocca Ro-}
^{mana, the}
^{Tuscane}
^{Tongue in}

a Romane mouth. *Hovels Instructions for Forreign Travels.*

Abraham Ortelius in his *Itinerari-um Belgiae*, perswades Travellers to note, and oblerve what they see most memora-ble; *Peregrinationes nostra futura nobis erunt longe gratiores, si una cum itineribus animadvertamus, & annotemus in Chartis, si quid observatione dignum occurrerit.*

What profit Travelling brings to an Architect, *Vitruvius* shews, what to a Souldier, *Vegetius*, what to a Limner or Statuary, the *Horses of Phidias* * and * These
Praxiteles made by art, witness; Mer- with o-
chandise is almost maintained by Travel; ther Col-
How much are Cosmography, Topo- ^{lossi} Sta-
graphy and Astronomy, improved and ^{tues and}
furthered by Travel. ^{Pictures}

Change of Air by Travelling, after ^{Rome.}
one is used unto it, is good: And there-
fore

fore great Travellers have been long liv'd: The Countries which have been observed, to produce long livers, are these; *Arcadia, Aetolia, India*, on this side *Ganges, Brasil, Topropane, Britain, Ireland*, with the Islands of the *Arcades*, and *Hebrides*, Sir Francis Bacon's History of Life and Death.

Rem pro- How much may the art of Navigation
fecto fa- further the spreading of the Gospel!
stigio suo Dan. 12. 4. Many shall run to and fro,
dignam and knowledge shall be increased, that is,
principes
fecerint,

si sasseis non ad divitias indagandas, quæ hodie sola fere periculosa sunt & longinqua navigationem ille ceberat, sed ad verbi dominici promulgationem inter illos populos adhuc veri luce destitutos, missis ad hoc theologis propagandam instruerent, si quid inde utilitatis postea ex commercii libertate in publico rediret, in lucro ponentes & accessionis loco accipientes, nam ex eo esset ut Dei gratia, sine qua nihil possumus, expeditionibus illis aspiraret, & aspirante illa citra sanguinem & indigenarum vexationem res in his regionibus, quantum ad religionem & civilem administrationem felicioribus auspiciis, administrarentur, quam ab Hispanis factum est, qui avaritia Cæci xxx. Annos mutuis laniens miseros indigenas in Indis & ad extremum seipsos grassante inter eos divina ultione confecerunt. Thuan. Hist. lib. 64.

say some Expositors by Travelling to and fro, as the *Waldenses* to learn and propagate the Truth, knowledge shall be

be multiplied in the earth in the last time. The same word is used, *Numb.* 11. 8. Of the Children of *Israel* going about to gather Manna, and of the Devils going to and fro, *Job.* 1. and 7. Manifestly intimating, saith, Sir *Francis Bacon*, *De Augmentis Scientiarum* l. 2. c. 10. *Es Nov. Org.* l. 1. Aphor. 93. that God would so order it by his providence, that the passing through the world (which is now fulfilled by so many far Navigations) and the increasing of Sciences should fall into the same age.

Orbis terrarum factus est hac nostra etate, mirum in modum fenestratum atque patens Baconus De Augmentis Scientiarum, l. 2. c. 10. Nostri temporibus & novi orbis partes complures, & veteris orbis extrema undique innotescunt. Baconus Nov. Org. l. 1. Aphor. 72.

In the *Philosophical Conferences* of the *Virtuosi* of France Conference 87. It is determined whether Travel be necessary to an ingenuous man. He saith there, if you except Embassies, in which the good of the State drowns all other considerations, those that would Travel must be

*Imperetam
anima ho-
mo, qui
Circum*

scribitur natalis soli sine, Seneca

young

young and strong, rich and well borne,
to get any good by their Travells.

Humiles
istæ &
plebeæ
animæ do-
mi resident
& affixæ
sunt suæ
terræ: illa
divinior
est quæ
cælum im-
itatur &
gaudet
motu.

La Moth le Vair in his *Opuscules*
Lettre 6. Speaks of the profit of *Voyages*,
and *Lettre 7.* of the unprofitableness of
them, he saith in the sixth Letter, that
Travelling is the best School for life, in
several respects: The French say *Un ho-*
neste homme, Est un homme mesle, an ho-
nest or wise man is a mixt man, that is,
one who hath something in him, in point
of knowledge of all Nations.

Lipsii Epistola de Peregrinatione Italica.

Hodie magnum dedecus est Germanis patrios tantum nosse
mores; præcipua vero pars laudis exterarum regiones, ad mi-
nimum, Italiam, Gallias, Hispaniam, Belgiam, Angliam,
ve per lustralle. Balduini Oratio Panegyrica.

The
States of
the Em-
pire. *Dial.*
I.

Charles the fifth made Nine Voyages,
into Germany, Six into Spain, Seven in-
to Italy, four into France, Ten into the
Low-Countries, Two into England, as
many into Affrica, he also passed the
Ocean and *Mediterranean* Seas eleven
times.

The Emperour *Hadrian* travelled o- *Linguetus*
 ver a great part of the world, and with *non minus*
 his Head bare, though it was cold and *doctrina*
 wet, and so fell into a deadly dsease; *quàm diu-*
 whence the Verses of *Florus* the Poet, *turna 10-*
 whom *Salmasius* (in his notes on *Ælius pæpera-*
Spartianus) thinks to be the Historian, *gratione*
 who elegantly wrote the Epitome of the *Clarus Bo-*
Roman affairs and lived under *Hadrian*. *dini me-*
thodus Ad
Facilem

Historiarum Cognitionem. Polybius nequid falsi scriberet
 imprudens, in longe semotas profectus est oras, easque suis
 lustravit oculis Diodor. Sicul. Ex testimonia *Iustini*
martyris, annos triginta *Europiam* atque *Aliam* lustravit
Pauli Poet. not. in Marc. & Com. Imperat. Vitam. Pros-
 per *Alpinus* olim *Ægyptum* magno cum fructu studiosa ju-
 ventutis peragravit. *Pignorii mensæ Isiacæ expositio* *Pytha-*
goras quidem inter *Barbaros* discendi causa peregrinatus est,
 atque ut nonnulli tradiderunt, *Prophetam Ezechielem* vi-
 dit *Douneæus* in *Chrysoft.* Vide *Selden, de jure, &c. Lib. I.*
Cap. 2.

*Ego nolo Cæsar esse,
 Ambulare per Britannos,
 Scythicas pati pruinas.*

*I will in no wise Cæsar be,
 To walk along in Britainie,
 The Scythick frosts to feel and see.*

To

To which the Emperour answered in the
like strain

*Ego nolo Florus esse,
Ambulare per tabernas,
Latitare per popinas,
Culices pati rotundos.*

And I will never *Florus* be,
To walk from shop to shop, as he,
To lurk in Taverns secretly,
And there to feel the *Rome*-wine fly

*In his
Scholia in
Arriani
Periplum
Pontei
Euxini.*

But (saith *Stuckius*) how many Chri-
stian Princes and Nobles are now to be
found, more like *Florus* than the Empe-
rour *Adrian*?

William Postel a French-man, was a great Traveller and
Mathematician.

See 2 Cor,
11. 25. They that have written the Iteneraries
of the Apostles, have observed that St.
Paul Travel'd much farther, than either
St. *Peter* or St. *John*, as they have de-
scribed the circuite; and *Purchas* both
Divines, of which last, Dr. *Casanbon* of
Credulity and Incredulity, part first,
saith,

faith, a book of very good worth with them that know the right use, and more valued abroad, than it is at home by many. Of the Navigation of the French into *America*, *Johannes Lerius* hath written well of the † Navigations of the Por- † Prob-
tugals and Spaniards, See *Guicciardines* tile est idea
History of Italy, lib. 6. Of those of the poetar
English, *Hackluit* speaks sufficiently. fixisse Æ-
Of the profit which comes to men by Na- neam, Her-
vigations, see *Fourniers Hydrography*, Theſeum,
l. 4. c. 9. and of the Faith enlarged and Pyritbo-
amplified by means of Navigation: See um, Ulys-
the same book, chap. 6. There are also sem & Or-
the Navigations and Voyages of *Leyis* pheum, ad
Vertomannus, and *Cadamnſti Navigatio* inferos de-
ad terras ignotas, of whom *Peter Mar-* ſcendiſſe,
tyr faith, in the seventh Chapter of his propter
second *Decade*, that he stole certain An longinquas
notations out of the three first Chapters Eorum
of his first *Decade*, written to Cardinal Naviga-
Aſcanius and *Acimboldus*, suppoſing tiones qui-
that he would never have published the bus à Con-
same. ſpectu ho-
minum
diu ſepa-
rati, mox
reduces,

*Exiſtimati ſunt eo perveniſſe ſi anima poſt mortem deſignis
Moryſori Orbis. Maritimi Hiſt. l. 1. c. 33.*

Dr. *Casaubon* (in his first part of *Credulity and Incredulity*, in things Natural, Civil and Divine) saith, I have (as all men, I think have, that are any thing curious) read several relations of all the known parts of the world, written by men of several Nations and Professions, Learned and Unlearned, in divers Languages; by men of several ages, ancient and late.

There are divers *Hodapórica Voyages*, and Itineraries, Antient, Modern, in Prose, Verse, in Latin, French, English.

† *Benjamin Tidelensis*, his Itinerary. He was a Jew, and travelled over a great part of the world. *Ecchellensis* in his Preface to his *Historia Arabum* seems to slight him: *Constantine l'Empereur* (who hath published notes upon him) saith, in his *Dissertat. Ad Lectorem. Cum judicio legendum hoc itinerarium, nec auctori in omnibus habenda fides, præsertim ubi suorum conditionem ac statum extollit: plurima tamen notata digna passim occurrunt, ut quæ de locorum distantis aliisque annotat.*

† *Vixit Benjamin ut ejus interpretes benedictus Arias; testatur, anno ab orbe Condito. 4033. Drus. Ob-servat. Sac. l. 13. c. 2.*

There is *Cotovici Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum & Syriacum.*

* *Angerius Gislennus Busbequius* multis legationibus *Elarus. Auberti-nuræi Vita Justii Lipsii.* *Constantinopolitanum*

politanum & Amasianum.

Donza de Itinere Constantinopolitano.
Furerii Itenerarium Ægypti, Arabia,
 &c.

Antoninus his † Itinerary (if it be his) † *Seu An-*
 for both *Thuanus* and *Vossius De Histori-* tonii, seu
cis Latinis, l. 3. c. 2. and others, seem to Antonini,
 question it, with *Mr. Burtons* *Commen-* seu Æthici,
tary. *Itinerari-*
um Zeileri
Historici,

Chronologi, &c. Geographi. Antonini Itinerarium sive Æ-
thici potius Vossii nota in Fragmentum Peripli Ponti Euxini.

There are *Les Fameux Voyages De*
Pietro De le Valle Surnomme Illustre
Voyageur in three Quartos. His Travels
 into *East-India*, and *Arabia Deserta*, are
 Translated into *English* by *Havers*, and
 so I think are the other in three Quar-
 toes.

Voyage d'Orient du Philippe Carme
Dechaufe Sieur de Loyer, his *Relation*
de voyage de Levant De la Haie of the
Levant, and also *Blunts voyage* into the
Levant. Divers Voyages du P. Alexandre
De Rhodes.

Voyages du Seigneur de Villamont in
 three Books.

Voyage de la terre Sainte.

Voyage du Duc de Rohan en Italie, Allemagne, Pays bas uni, Angleterre & Escosse.

Jo. Hugenvans Linschotens Discourse of Voyages into the East and West-Indies, whom Mr. Boyle * styles the sober relater of his Voyages.

* In his
Sceptical
Chynist.

* He was the next after Magellanus, that sailed round about the World. See *Candens Britannia* in Devonshire.

Sir Francis Drakes Voyages. Thuanus calls our * Drake, *Celeberrimus universi orbis lustrator*. Paulus Venetus hath written both an *Itinerary*, and three Books, *de Religionibus Orientalibus*.

Dolendum est Marci Pauli Veneti Itinerari totum mendaciis ab impostore quodam contaminatum. Quis enim credit illa quae de Quinsai scribit, pontes in ea lapideos duodecim mille altissimos subnixos fornicibus fuisse ita ut vires erectis malis ea pernavigare potuerint. Hornius de Orig. Gent. Amerba. c. 3.

incredible strength and bigness, that it could snatch up an Elephant, as easily as a Kite doth a Chicken.

Mr. Burton in his *Melancholy*, part 2. Sect. 2. Member 3. p. 244. saith, I would censure all *Plinies*, *Solinus*, *Strabo's*, *Sir John Mandevils*, *Olaus Magnus*, *Marcus Polus*, lies.

Apollo said to the Author of the *China History*, that he should reduce the immense Metropolitan City of so many Kingdoms, inhabited by many millions of men to some credible measure; and particularly, that he should bring the Palace of that King, which he had affirmed to be many miles long, to such a form, as *Vitruvius* should not laugh at him for it; saying, that if that building were so great as he had described it to be, the Halls must needs be half a mile long, and the Chambers little less; which if it were true, the whole Academy of Architects had reason to say, that to bring the meat but to the Table, the servants of so great a King must ride Post. *Boccalini* his *Advertisements* * from *Per-nassus*. Century 2d. 16th. Advertisement.

* A very ingenious piece much prized by

Mr. Selden, and which cost him his life.

Yet Mr. Boyle in his experiments touching Cold, Title 19. saith of him, a writer not always halt so fabulous as many think him, and Scickard in his *Tarich*. p. 185. saith, *Marcus Polus Venerus, Minime vanus author, Cujus Narrata pridem incredibilia, quotidie magis magisque verificantur.*

Mr. Ter-
ries Voy-
age into
the East-
Indies, and
the Histo-
ry of the
Caribee
Islands,
which I
have seen
in French,
and is
translated
into Eng-
lish by
J. Davis.

There is *Relation du Voyage de Muscovie, Tartarie & de Perse du Sieur Olearius Secretaire de Duc de Holstein*. Both the Author and Book are commended by Bochart in his late learned Treatise *de Animalibus Scripturæ*. It is now translated into English. Mr. Boyle stiles him the Applauded Writer Olearius. In his *Experimental History of Colours*, Experiment 9. He stiles him the Judicious Olearius, who was twice employed as a publick Minister.

There is the world surveighed, or Vincent le Blanck's Travels; He spent fifty years making ten or twelve Voyages almost through all the parts of the World. Mr. Boyle calls him that Rambler about the world.

There

There are also *Morysons Travels*,
George Sandy's Travels, and *Sir Edwin Sandes* his Relation of the State of Religion in the Western parts of the world, both very good.

Biddulph's Travels.

Herbet's Travels.

Monsieur de Monfart's Travels.

The Preacher's Travels.

Coriat's Crudities.

Lithgow's Travels.

Ferdinand Mendez a Pinto's Travels; who five times suffered Shipwrack, was sixteen times sold, and thirteen times made a slave, and spent one and twenty years in Travelling.

Sir John Mandevil's Travels.

He Travelled thirty three, thirty four years, say some.

He was in *Scythia*, the greater and less, *Armenia*, *Egypt*, both *Lybia's*, *Arabia*, *Syria*, *Media*, *Mesopotamia*, *Persia*, *Chaldea*, *Greece*, *Illyricum*, *Tartary*, and divers other Kingdoms of the world.

He committed his whole Travel of thirty three years to writing, in three divers Tongues, *English*, *French* and *Latine*. *Purchas his Pilgrimage*. part 3. l. 3. c. 6. out of *Baleus*.

Joannes Mandevile, Non minimam
Consecutus est laudem describendo regiones,
vel opere de re medica. Vossius 'De Hist.
Lat. l. 3. ca. 2.

† De Bri-
tannica-
rum Ec-
clesiarum
primordi-
is c. 13.

B. † Usher, speaking of Cloughie Kil-
ti in Cork, saith, In quo fundamenta con-
spiciuntur amplissima domus, quam no-
bilis illius Johannes Magnavillani (sive
de Mandevile 34. annorum peregrinatione
notissimi) fuisse tradunt accolæ.

Quibus relationibus olim fides nulla-
tenus fuit adhibita, Spizelius de re itera-
ria Sinensium, sect. 2.

Yet Sir Walter Raleigh in his History
of the World, part 4. l. 4. c. 2. sect. 21.
and Dr. Heylin in his Cosmography (as he

* Non par-
vum erro-
rem Com-
misisse mihi
videnturi,
qui glori-
terre & a-
que de-
scriptio-

somewhat improperly) titles his great
Folio) speaking of India, p. 882. shew,
how he was honoured abroad, and how
many of his relations (though esteemed
fabulous by some) were since confirm-
ed by the Portugals.

nem, proprium, particulareque Geographiæ nomen habentem
Communi, generalique nomine Cosmographiam appellant.
Barocii Prefatio ad Cosmographiam.

Daviti in his book entitled, *Le Monde*, Mentions *Malherbe* for a great Traveller, spending twenty seven years in divers Voyages almost through all the parts of the World.

Purchas in his second part of his *Pilgrims*, l. 10. c. 1. Speaks of *Damian a Goes*, a *Portugal*, who did see, speak, and was conversant with all the Kings, Princes, Nobles, and chief Cities of all Christendome, in the space of twenty two years.

Mr. Greaves in his *Pyramidographia*, Mentions the Travels of *Monsieur de Breves* Embassador at *Constantinople*, les *Voyages de Monsieur de Breves*, which I have purchased from *France*.

Alexandre de Rhodes, in the third part of his *Voyages*, ch. 13. Speaks of *Monsieur de Boulaye*, which hath published, *Un tres beau liure de ses voyages, ou il faut voir ec autant de fidelite, que de nettete d'esprit, la, Conduite qu' il a monstree sans des Royaumes si differents.*

*Tanaquil-
lus Faber*
in his
notes on

the sixth book of *Lucretius* c. 1. saith, *Lambertus Massiliensis*, hath left a little Book, *De Peregrinatione Aegyptiaca*, printed at *Paris*, which he undertook 1626.

He hath travelled over (saith he) the greatest part of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Africa*. I have seen that *French Book* also.

There is *Alex. Geraldini Itinerarium ad regiones sub Aequinoctiali*, in sixteen Books.

There are also the Republics of several nations in little portable books.

There are also Relations of Divers Curious Voyages by *Monsieur Thevenot*, in three *Tomes*, and *Relation Du voyage, de l'Eveque de Breyte, per la Turquie, la Perse, les Indes, &c. jusques au Royaume de Siam, & autres lieux par M. de Bourges, Prestre, &c.* Both mentioned in the *Philosophical Transactions*. I have mustered up these several Itineraries and Voyages, both because I have perused most, if not all of them, (except the two last) when I was about my great book of *Geography*, though it be not yet printed. And because I suppose Travelers may hereby furnish themselves with the best writers of those parts of the world, whether they intend to go, either to instruct them about those places before they go, or to carry with them: Who ever since the beginning of things and men, hath been so often by royal employment sent Embassador to so many Princes so distant in place so different in

in rites, as Sir Robert Sherlie! Two Em- There are
perours, Rodolph and Ferdinand, two the three
Popes, Clement and Paul, twice the King English
of Spain, twice the Polonian, the Mus- Brothers,
covite also, have given him Audience. Robert
And twice also (though not the least Sherley his
for a born subject to be Embassador to his Embassy
Sovereign) his Majesty hath heard his into Po-
Embassage from the remote Persian. Pur- land, both
chas his Pilgrims, part 2. l. 10. c. 10. Printed.
See Finets
Observat.

page 136, 137. 172, 173, 174, 177.

Dr. Nicholas Wotton (Uncle to Sir Henry Wotton) was Privy-Councillor to four successive Soveraignes, Viz. King Henry the 8th. Edward the 6th. Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth. He was nine times Embassadour for the Crown of England, to the Emperour, the Kings of France and Spain, and other Princes. *Camdens Hist. of Q. Elizabeth.*

Some have instanced in several English Embassadours, how well they have acquitted themselves; but I shall single out one as very deserving.

Sir Thomas Rowe, after many Ambassages to almost all the Princes, and States in Christendome; (all which were man-
aged

The Ap-
pendix to
the Histo-
ry of Mr.
Medes life.

aged with admirable Dexterity, Success and Satisfaction) was last of all Ambassador Extraordinary to *Ferdinand* the third, *Emperour of Germany*; who gave him this Character, *I have met with many Gallant Persons of many Nations, but I scarce ever met with an Ambassador till now.*

Bishop *Bedell* was Chaplain to Sir *Henry Wotton* at *Venice*. Dr. *Featly*, to Sir *Thomas Edmonds* in *France*. Dr. *John Burgesse*, to Sir *Horatio Vere*, in *Germany*.

Mr. *Boyle* in his Preface to his Experiments, touching Cold, commends Captain *James* his Voyages, it being scarce, and not to be met with, in *Purchas's Tomes* (having been written some years after they were finished) and his Voyages published by the last Kings command; He being bred in the University, and acquainted with the Mathematicks.

He commends also Mr. *Ligon* of the *Barbado's*, and styles him ingenious Mr. *Ligon*,
 He styles him in his Book, that Ingenious Navigator
 Neither of these two have I seen.

But enough (if not too much) of this.

Geographers, who write of the four parts of the Earth, are as large in *Europe*, as in the other three, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*. To which one part, all learning

ing seemeth now to be in a manner confined ; which within this hundred , or two hundred years , hath produced so many able men of all professions ; Divines, Lawyers, Physicians, and Philosophers ; Papists and Protestants.

Bolton in his *Nero Caesar*, c. 29. sect. 1. speaking of ancient *Rome*, saith, The wonder of the seat did not grow from the greatness only, but from the innumerable ornaments of publick, and private works, erected for use, delight, and glory, dispersed over all the fourteen wards, or regions thereof. *Temples, Forums, Libraries, Therms, Aquaducts, Theaters, Amphitheaters, Circi, Porticus, Arches, Columns, Statues, Palaces*, and the rest, whose bare names scarce remaining, do fill up Volumes with their inventories.

The best Circuit a Traveller can take, is to go through *Holland* towards *Germany*, thereby to satisfie his curiosity by degrees, for *Germany* will afford more satisfaction than the *Low-Countries* ; *France* more then *Germany*, *Italy* more then *France*, *Gerbiens subsidium Peregrinantibus*.

Paris,

Paris, Rome, and Constantinople, are the Court of the World; *Venice Geneva, and Lisbon*, the City; *Provence, Andalusia, and Italy* the Garden; *Africk, and America*, the Desert and Wilderness.

Flecknoes Relation of twenty years Travels, Letter 22.

Johnson in his Relation of the most famous Kingdoms. l. 1. of Travel, adviseth a Traveller to take heed of the Pride of *Spain*, the Poyson of *Italy*, the Treason of *France*, and the drink of *Flanders*.

Dr. *Hall* thinks *Italy* a dangerous place for Youth.

Orsin, in a Gratulatory Epistle to a friend returned out of *Italy*, addes, *Ex cloaca diabolorum. Neceſſe eſt peregrinaturam habere duos ſaccos, patientiæ unum, pecuniæ alterum. Commenii Praxis Senicæ par. 5. Actus 4. Scena. I.*

Those who have a desire to travel to *Jerusalem* should take heed to themselves; that they make no Shipwrack of Conscience, for if they come not well commended, or well monyed, or both, there is no being for them, except they partake with them in their Idolatrous Services. *Purchas* his Pilgrimage, part 2. l. 8. ch. 9.

Lud.

Lud. Bartema Relates, that they that Travel over the *Desarts* of *Arabia*, which are all covered with light and fleeting Sands, so that no Track can ever be found, do make certain boxes of wood, which they place on Camels backs, and shut themselves in them, to keep them from the Sands, and by the help of the Load-stone, like the Marriners Compass, they steer their Course over the vast and uncouth *Desarts*.

The *Latine*, the *French*, the *Sclavonick*, and the *Arabian* Tongue, are known in many places, For *Africa*; *Leo* * is the * *Leo Afri* best, for the *Levant*; *Blunt* is a good *in rebus* book to take with thee thither, and some *Africanis* others I have before-named; for *Italie*, *fere instar omnium* *Scotti & Capugnani Itinerarium Italia* *esse potest* & *Raimands Mercurio Italico*, will be *Hofmanni* useful; for *France*, *Dallingtons View of* *mantica*. *France*, and Mr. *Evelins* little book, for *Leo Afri-* the Polity or Government; for *Holland*, *canus A* *Colnitzins*, for *Germany* *Zeiler*. *man of no small credit among*

them who are well versed in the History of the World. Dr. *Casaubon* of *Credulity and Incredulity* part. 1. Some say *Golnitz* is the best *Itinerary* for *France*, & *le Voyageur Francoi*s, *Jodocus Sincerus* his *Itinerarium Gallia* is well liked.

Sir

Let *Italy* glory in this, that it is for pleasure the Garden of the World.

Sir Benjamin Ruddierd (whose discourse and speeches were full of Apothegmes) was wont to say, *France* was a good Country to ride through, *Italy* a good Country to look upon, *Spain* a good Country to understand, but *England* a good Country to live in.

So wishing the Traveller a prosperous Voyage, I here cast Anchor.

It may be truly said of great *Britain*, that it is the Court, and presence Chamber of the great King, *Esa.* 8. 8. *Ezek.* 48. 35. Surely few parts of all the Earth are like *England*, for the Showers of Heaven, and the Riches of the precious Ordinances of God. *Mr. Baxters Direct.* to the Converted, for their Establishment.

A
Diatribē
OF
MONEY
OR
COYN.



Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

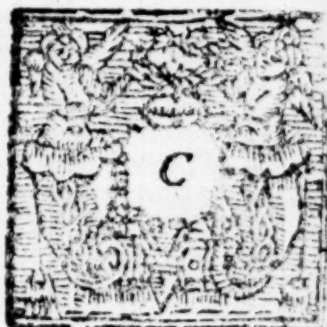


A

DIATRIBE

OF

MONEY Or COYN.



Oyn seemeth to come from the *French*, *Coin*, a *Corner*; because the ancientest sort of *Coyn*, was cornered and not round.

Cowells Intepreter.

Coyning of Money is a special right
C 2 and

* *Frederus* and Prerogative of Sovereigne * Majesty,
 in his Dia- Mony is as the sinews and strength of a
 tribe or state, so the life and soul of Commerce.
 Exposition

of Con-
stantines Silver Coyn, saith, the Roman Princes, *in cunen-*
da moneta non minimam majestatis suæ partem posuerunt,
 and that *Constantine* the Emperour first ingraven the Croſſe
 upon his Coyn, which his successors after observed, as we
 may see among Antiquaries.

Mony, Commonly is the mean for all
 Commodities, and answereth to all, *Ec-*
cles. 10. 19. Yet the *Spaniards* Com-
 ing into the *West-Indies*, had many Com-
 modities of the Country which they
 needed, brought unto them by the In-
 habitants; to whom, when they offered
 them Money, goodly pieces of Gold
 Coyn, the *Indians* taking the Mony,
 would put it into their Mouths, and spit
 it out to the *Spaniards* again, signifying,
 that they could not eat it, or make use
 of it; and therefore would not part with
 their Commodities for Money, unless
 they had such other Commodities as
 would serve their use.

That Money hath been anciently used
 in a way of Commerce, we may see *Gen.*
33. 19. And the most ancient was the
 purest

purest Gold. Medals are certain pieces of Money dispersed at the Coronation of Kings. They call them commonly *Medallias*, in the Italian, Spanish, and French Languages, (saith *Antoninus Augustinus, De veterum numismatum Antiquitate*) from the Latine word *Metalla*, since those three Languages had their Original from the Latine.

Pope Gregory the 13th after he had received tidings in the Consistory of the *Massacres in France*, one thousand five hundred and seventy two, went to the Church that night to give thanks, made *Bonfires*, and gloried in the bloody feats of those *Emissaries*, having a *Coyn* with his own *Face* on one side, and an *Angel* on the other; with a *Cross* in one hand, and a *Sword* in the other, with this Motto, *Hugonothorum Strages*.

So in France, Medals were made in remembrance of the Massacres, the Image of Charles the ninth, sitting in his royal

Throne, and in one side, *Virtus in Rebelles*, and on the reverse of it, the Arms of France, & *Pietas excitavit Justitiam Hora subcesiva*. On some of *Vespasian's* Coyn, the State of *Judea* is Deciphered, in form of a Captive Woman, with a ruefull Aspect, sitting under a Palm-Tree.

Lewis the 12th of France, a moderate Prince, when his Realm was interdicted by *Pope Julius the second*, caused *Coyne* to be stamped with his own image, with this superscription, *Perdam Nomen Babylonis*.

Id. Ibid.

See the
Expositors
on *Art.*

19. 24.

Mr. Selden In *Athens* the Tower excelled, in before the which there was a Temple to *Minerva*. *English* *Julius Pollux* writes, that the *Attick* *te-*
Historians *tradrachme* was stamped with the face of
Printed by *Minerva*, and he might have added with
Mr. Bee, the *Noctua* on the reverse. *Mr. Greaves*
Citeth, of the *Denarius*. *Hugh Broughton* said,
Ludovicus it was portended by his Arms, that he
Parva his should be a *Grecian*, for he gave the house
Originale *Athens*.
de.

Yet *Mr.*

Selden in

his notes on *Eadmerus*, saith, *Ceterum ad vetustum Archie-*
piscopatum in Cantuaria *his spectat etiam forsan priscu-*
numisma *cujus pars altera* *Wegimundi Archiepiscopi,* *alte-*
ra *Wegimundi cuforis nomine signata est* *vide plura Ibid.*

Goltzius is
the most
copious &
best writer
about
Medals.

There is a Medal in *Oxford* made upon the sinking of the Spanish ships in 88. with a Navy on one side and a Rock on the other. See *Cambdens Annals*.

The

The *Lydians* first invented Gold and Silver Money, *Janus* Brass Money.

*Gutherius** out of *Isidore*, saith three things are required in Money; the Metal, the Figure, and the Weight; Gold is the most excellent of all Metals, saith *Georgius Agricola*. Gold hath Greatness of Weight, Closeness of Parts, Fixation, Pliantness, or Softness, Immunity from Rust, Colour or Tincture of Yellow.

* *De Officio Domus Auguste. l. 3. c. 1.*
Bonitas
Moneta est
intrinseca
vel extrin-
seca. In-
trinseca

consistit in preciositate materiae & in pondere. Extrinseca bonitas consistit in aestimatione publica vel voluntariam Contrahentium. *Angelocrator De Monetas c. 2.*

Sir Francis Bacon's Natural History,
Century 4. Experiment 328.

Martiall calls Gold, Yellow Mony. *Has nisi de flaxa loculos implere moneta.* The pureness and fineness of Silver is next to it, it is not consumed in the fire. It is more ductile than any other metal except Gold. Its white colour is delightful.

The pure-
ness and
fineness of
the Coyns,
and the
weight for
the intrin-
sick, and
the

outward form or Character, and inscription of the Prince or State for the Extrinseck of Coyns, is observed by knowing bankers. *Mr Greaves* of the *Denarius*.

Yet Budæus *De Contemptu Rerum Fortuitorum* l. 3. saith well, *At Usu sublato quid tandem aurum & argentum aliis præstat metallis.*

Felix sine
diphthongo. Con-
sensus li-
brorum &
nummo-
rum. Fe-

Diligent inquiring into Coyns, is one great piece of antiquity; by the knowledge of which (as other ways) we may come to understand the right writing of several words.

Eadem monumenta antiqua Dilheri Apparatus Philologie. Vide Vossii Etymologicon Linguae Latinae, Melius scribitur hoc nomen cum aspiratione Hadrianus, nam ita nummi & lapides Constant. Casaub. nota in Aelii Spartiani Hadrianum. Scilicet ex statuis numis atibusque cognoscere licet qualis fuerit vultus habitusque clarorum virorum faminarumque illustrium, quorum nos actiones audit & delectant; qua forma fuerint Dii de aque, & Heroes prisca cum suis illis insignibus; Cujusmodi fuerint sive ornamenta, sive instrumenta religionum, bellorum, magistratuum, Coronæ, Curras, triumpho, sed illa innumeraque id genus alia. Vide Gassendii vitam Leireskii l. 6. p. 552, 553.

Heliogabalus, or Algebalus rather, as he was stiled of old, as Egnatius (Notis ad Cæsares) proves out of some old Coyns.

Leonardus Aretinus, in the fourth Book of his Epistles, describing his journey from
Rome

Rome to *Constance*, saith, when he enquired of some Citizens there, of the antiquity and original of *Constance*, *nemo adhuc mihi occurrit, qui vel avi sui nomen & memoriam ne dum urbi tenere videretur*. Yet by diligent searching, he found a Marble Table Containing ancient letters, by which it appears, that this City took its name from *Constantius* the Father of *Constantine*, being called *Vitudura*.

There is much learned pleasure in the Contemplation of the several figures stamped on each side of these Attique Coyns. Would you see the true and undoubted models of their *Temples, Altars, Deities, Columns, Gates, Arches, Aqueducts, Bridges, Sacrifices, Vessels, Sella Curules, Ensignes and Standards, Naval and Mural Crowns, Amphitheatres, Circi, Bathes, Chariots, Trophies, Ancilia*, and a thousand things more. Repair to the old Coyns and you shall find them. *Peachams Compleat Gentleman*, ch. 12.

There is a twofold Inscription of Coyns, *obversa* and *aversa*.

Vide Seldenum De Jure Naturali. l. 6, c. 17.

Dr. Ca-
saubone of
Credulity
and Incre-
dulity in
things Na-
tural, Ci-
vil and Di-
vine part 2

Apud Ro-
manos
quidem res
nummaria
aria habet

generalia vocabula, quibus nominatur, *Moneta*, *Pecunia*,
Nummus. Georg. Agricola *De Veteribus & Novis Metal-*
lis. l. I.

I have heard of some men, (but heard
it onely) who by the bare handling and
smelling, would judge better of old
Coyns (which is a great trade beyond
the Seas, and concerning which, many
Books are written) than others, not al-
together strangers unto them, could by
the sight.

The general names for Money among
the Romans are three, *Moneta*, *Numus*,
Pecunia.

First, *Moneta* (whence the French
Monnoye) à *Monendo*, because it
sheweth us the Author, the Value and
the time.

Numisma, quasi *Nomisma* à *nomini-*
bus scilicet & effigiebus principum quæ ei
imprimebantur, *Isidorus* dici putat. *Wa-*
terus De Antiquis Numis Hebræorum,
Chaldæorum & Syrorum c. 11.

Secondly, *Numus*, or *Nummus* ra-
ther, saith *Vossius*, a *Numa*, saith *An-*
gelo Cretor, it hath rather a Greek Ori-
ginal, ἀπὸ τοῦ νόμου from the Law, because
it

it is a Legitimate and publick price. *Nomisma* and *Numus* (saith *Martinus*) seem to be of the same Original.

Thirdly, *Pecunia*, either from the Images of * Cattel stamped upon it, * *Pecuni-*
or from their skin out of which mony *am à pe-*
was Coyned. *cum di-*
ctam esse

constat, sed
quæ sit causa originis parum convenit inter auctores. Vossii
Etymologicum Linguae Latinae.

Gen. 33. 19. For an hundred pieces of money, the Greck and Chaldee translate it, a hundred Lambs. Others think they were pieces of money, on which the images of Lambs were stamped. So in Jos. 24. 32. Job 42. 11. Ainsworth, Vide Menneru in loc. & Brerewood De Ponderibus, &c.

The Mony currant in *Attica* was commonly stamped with an Oxe, whence came the By-word. *Bos in Lingua*, ap- Dr. Hey-
plied to such Lawyers as were bribed to *lins Cosm.*
say nothing in their Clients cause, not in Greece,
much unlike to which was the Proverb *P. 5 88.*
rising from the Coyn of *Ægina*, (an isle adjoyning) stamped with the figure of a Snail, viz. *Virtutem & sapientiam vincant. Testudines.*

The

The Names of the Brass Money among
the Romans were,

As
Quadrans
Sextans
Triens

Of the Silver.

Denarius
Quinarus
Sestertius.

Of the Gold.

* *Ut ait* *Aureus* * five *Solidus*, it was valued
with the Romans at 25 *Denaries*.

reus vi-
ginti
quinque
denarias complectebatur, ita totidem annos Aureum vitæ
appellabant Mearsi mantissa ad Luxum Romanum. c. 19.

As or *assis*, is a little piece of money,
whose baleness grew into a Proverb.
Omnes unius æstimemus assis,

Æs is also used for Money, because
the first Money amongst the Romans was
made of Brass, whence *ærarium* also for

a Treasury. *Tam aris quam argenti nominibus in sermone latino pecunia indicatur.* Camerarius.

Servius Tullius First Coyned Money at Rome, as Pliny witnesseth, l. 33. c. 3. This was of Brass. They used this till the 5th year before the first Punick war. Then Silver Money was first Coyned, which is called *Denarius*, quia valeret decem libras aris. The Golden Money was Coyn'd at Rome, forty two years after the Silver Money was used, as Pliny shews in the place before-named, 62. saith Lipsius. The price and esteem of Gold was different among the Grecians and Romans, among the Grecians Golden Money was changed for ten of Silver, among the Romans for twelve and a half; often it was much more esteemed. Vossius *De Philologia Christiana*. l. 6. c. 35. Meursius hath put out *Denarius Pythagoricus opusculum pereruditum, ac mihi eo gratius quod inscripserit nomini nostro* Vossius, *ibid.* l. 8. c. 3.

quasi forma & exemplum, ad quos nummos alios omnes expendere. Serarius in Josh. c. 7. Quæst. 5.

Romani primum usi fuerunt quaduplici

Moneta, nempe, Plumbea, Ærea, Argentea, Aurea.

Plumbea usus quando cæperit, incertum.

Aes initio habuerunt rude, pondere distinctum, non nota

Lipsius

Amongst

Waserus de
Antiquis
NumisHe-
braeorum
l. 2. c. 2.
† Scribe-
rius on
Martiall
addes
Victoria-

Amongst the ancient Hebrews Chal-
deans and Syrians, the most usual money
was the *Siclus* or *Shekel*, among the La-
tines the cheif and usual kinds of Silver
money were *Denarius* and † *Sestertius*,
among the Grecians, *Drachma*, *Mina*,
Talentum.

Consentiunt omnes Sicli nomen esse prorsus ab Hebræo
שקל *Shekel*, hoc vero esse à verbo שקל *Shakal* quod ap-
penderare significat, partim quia, ut in multis hodie locis pon-
derari enim solebat argentea moneta, partim, quia apud
Hebræos hoc nummi genus, erat.

A *Shekel* (coming from *Shakal*, he
weighed, from whence our English *Skole*
and *Skale* to weigh with, is derived) is
by interpretation a *weight*, as being the
most common in payments, in which
they used to weigh their money, *Gen.*
22. 16. *Jer.* 32. 9. The Chaldee calleth
a *Shekel* *Silgna* and *Selang* (from whence
our English *shilling* seemeth to be bor-
rowed) and the quantity of the common
shekel differd not much from our *shilling*,
as the *shekel* of the Sanctuary was about
two *shillings*., *Answ.* on *Gen.* 20. 16.
See him on *Exod.* 33. 13.

A shekel is about the weight of an *Nehem. 5.*
 English half Crown, *Valet pro inde She-* *14, 15.*
kel de nostro. 2 s. 6 d. Brerewood de Ponde- *Forty she-*
ribus & Pretiis veterum nummorum. c. 1. *kels of*
Silver,
 that is, five
 pounds sterling; a shekel is half an ounce, which makes
 2 s. 6 d.

Exod. 30. 13. The Gerah is held to *Mr. Jack-*
 have been about a penny half penny, *son on*
 and by that estimate, the shekel was two *that place.*
 shillings six pence, and half the shekel
 fifteen pence.

It is the ancientest of all the monies *Ar. Mon-*
 the Scripture mentions, the weight of it *tanus, De*
 is almost four Spanish Reals, or four *Mensuris*
 Roman Julii, *Sacris.*

A Roman Julio † or; a Spanish Royal, † *In Italia*
 is about 7 pence English, a piece of eight *Romana*
 called so, because equal to eight Royals *Scor-*
 is about 4 s. 6 d. English, so that *Ains-* *ta in fir-*
 worth seems to be mistaken. *gulas ab-*
domadas
Fulium

pendent Pontifici, qui census annuus nonnunquam viginti
milia ducato excedet. Cornelius Agrippa De vanita.
Scient.

Graci

Græci pecuniarum summas nam erant drachmis, ut Judæa siclis, & Romani sestertiis, Brerewood De Ponderibus & Pretiis veterum nummorum.

Shekel is usually understood where the Cohn or weight is not expressed, as
 Mr. Greaves in his *Denarius*, would have the thirty pieces of Silver, which were given to Judas, as the reward of his treason, to be thirty shekels, that being less then fifteen of our ordinary Crowns.

Isai. 7. 23. 2 Sam. 18. 11, 12. Mat. 26. 15. Exodus 30. 13. The shekel of the Sanctuary, either because the shekel of the Sanctuary was twice as much as the Common shekel, which is indeed the common opinion; or rather because the Standard of all weights and measures was kept in the Sanctuary, a shekel of the full weight and value, after the Standard of the Sanctuary. Mr. Jackson.

We find in *Exodus* (saith he) the price of a servant to have been thirty shekels. *Gassendus De vita Peireskii*, saith as much, and so doth Dr. *Hamon* on *Matth. 26. 15.* Mr. Greaves, there also saith, the distinction of a double shekel, the one sacred equal to the tetradrachme, the other prophane weighing the didrachme: that used in the Sanctuary, this in Civil Commerce, is without any solid foundation in the writ, and without any probability.

bability of reason, that in any wise State, the Prince and people should have one sort of Coyn, and the Priests should have another, and that this of the Sanctuary should be in a double proportion to the other, and yet that both should concur in the same name, *Rivet. on Exod. 30. 13.* goes the same way and gives four reasons to prove that the shekel was but one.

Matth. 22. 20. The tribute Money or *Denarius*, that was to be paid to Caesar by way of tribute, had on it, saith *Occo*, the picture or image of Caesar, and in it these Letters written, *Caesar Augustus*, such a year after the taking of *Ju- daea*, *Dr. Hammond in loc.*

Denarius may be considered in a double respect, either as *nummus*, or as *pondus*: In the first acception, the valuation of it in civil affairs is remarkable, in the later, the gravity and ponderousness: The *Denarius* was a Silver Coyn in use amongst the *Romans*, passing at the first institution for *Dena ara* or ten *Asses*. whence the name: The Dutch esteem it at six Stivers, or a shilling.

The *assis* was a brass Coyn weighing a pound. The *denarius* had an impress upon it of the figure X. denoting the *decussis*, or number of the *Asses*.
 The *assis* is taken for the whole, according to the usual phrase of Civilians, *ex asse habes*, when one is Heir to the whole inheritance.

Argentens nummus Romano-rum De-narius est, Atticorum drachma. *Denarius* as *Pondus* was either *Consularis*, made under the government of the City by the *Consuls*, or *Casareus*, under the *Cesars*, sometimes there is the Effigies of the *Consul*, and sometimes of the Emperour on it. *Denarius* is of as great moment for the Discovery of weights, as the *Roman foot* for the *Measures*.
Scaliger De Re Nummaria.

Denarius drachma fere pondus & estimationem habebant Salmasii nota in Vopiscii. A Drachma natum nostrum Dram, which in Gold is six shillings three pence, in Silver seven pence half peny.

It weigheth of our Money seven pence, or seven pence half peny, and was the pay of the Roman Soldiers, and the wages of a Day-labourer, *Matth. 20. 9.*

The *Athenian Drachma* (the pay of their Souldiers) by account both of Merchants and Phyicians weighed alike, and was of one value
Sester.

Sestertius signifies two and a half, as the vulgar note also importeth II s. or joyned II. s. that is, *duo & semis*, two and a half, 'tis meant alwaies of so many asses, four *Sestertii* are equivalent to a *denarius*. Sir Henry Savil on Tacitus, and Mr. Greaves of the *Denarius*.

Sestertius, quasi semissis tertius, ut in lege duodecim tabularum pes sestertius, sunt pedes

duo & semis Snellius *De Re Nummaria*. *Olim edoctus sum Sestertium valere duobus assibus & semisse quando scilicet dicitur Sestertius genere masculino Sestertium autem neutro genere valere mille sestertios. Ratio est quia neutro genere subintelligitur pondo, ut in masculino nummus cum simpliciter dicitur sestertius. Sarravi Epistola videbis Vossii Etymologi con Linguae Latinae & Lips. de Pecun. Denariorum tot sunt genera quot populorum, Spelmanii Glossarium.*

Every *Sestertium* was valued at seven pound sixteen shillings three pence.

As the *Sestertius* according to *Arruntius*, was olim *dupondius & semis*, anciently two pounds of brass and an half; so the *Sestertius pes*, was two foot and an half. Mr. Greaves his Discourse of the Roman Foot.

As the *Unity* in respect of Numbers, or the *Sestertius* in Discourses *de re nummaria*: So is the *Denarius* for weights, a fit rise or beginning, from whence the

rest may be deduced. Mr. Greaves of the *Denarius*.

Drachma. The *Drachma* as *Nummus*, was a silver Coyn in use amongst the Athenians, and so it was the measure of things vendible, as all Coyns are, and as *pondus*, it was the measure of their gravity and weight. Mr. Greaves of the *Denarius*.

Dilher in the first Tome of his Academical Disputations, reckons up eight kinds of *Drachma*; See Beza Schmi-
dius, and Dr. Hammond on *Matth.* 17. 27.

Gellius, *Noct. Attic. lib. 1. chap. 8.* saith that *Demosthenes* went privately unto *Lais*, and desired to lie with her; but she demanding 10000 *drachma* of him for one nights lodging with her; he refused, saying, He would not buy Repentance at so dear a rate; This was *Lais*, the Daughter; for there were two of that name, the mother and * daughter: both beautiful and infamous strumpets, as *Palmerius ad Pausania Corinthiacas* sheweth.

The

The *Attick* *μνᾶ* or *Mina*, Contain-
ed a hundred Drachmes in weight, as it
is clear out of *Pliny*, *Pollux*, and others;
some derive it from the Hebrew מנא, to From Ma-
number, the word is used *Ezek.* 45.12. *neh*, in He-
and rendred *Maneh*. brew,
Maa in
Greek,

and *Mina* in *Latine*, for a pound, hath its name. *Mr. Ga-*
zaker on *Esa.* 65.11.

Snellius De Re Nummaria saith, it
is manifest by the testimonies of *Come-*
dians, that there was a double Talent
in use among the *Athenians*, a greater
and a lesser.

A Talent is the greatest weight *Attica Ta-*
which was in use, every Talent was a talentum &
twelve pounds weight; it weighed three *Mina sunt*
thousand Shekels, and every Shekel three *Numerus,*
hundred and twenty grains of Barley. An *& Collectio*
Hebrew Talent in Silver, is of our mo- *pecunie,*
ney three hundred seventy and five *non specie*
pounds. In Gold, four thousand five *Munni,*
hundred pounds. *Scaliger*
De Re
Numma-
ria.

The Talent was manifold, the *Attick* Talent is much cele-
brated. *Ainsworth.*

See Brerewood De
Ponderibus Pretiis
Hib. &c.
c. 6.

1 Chron. 22. 14. Now behold in my poverty I have prepared for the house of the Lord an hundred thousand Talents of Gold, and a thousand thousand Talents of Silver. Some compute it to be above thirty three thousand Cart-loads of silver, allowing six thousand pound sterling to every Cart-load, and seventy millions of French Crowns of Gold. See Sir Walter Rawleigh his History of the World, part 2. ch. 17. §. 9.

The Talent contained three hundred shekels, as may be collected from Exo. 38. 25, 26. The Hebrews valued Gold at ten times the rate of Silver.

1 Kings 9. 14. The Jews had two Talents, the one sacred, the other common. The sacred was in weight and worth, as much more as the common. The sacred in Gold was reputed to be three thousand seven hundred and fifty pound in value; the common, one thousand eight hundred seventy and five pounds sterling. Dr. Gouge in loc.

Edward Brerewood heretofore Professor of Astronomy in Gresham Colledge in London, hath published a learned Book, *De Ponderibus & Pretiis Veterum Nummorum, eorumque cum recentioribus Collatione*, which is in the *Apparatus of the Polyglot Bible*. Na

Waserus hath written so fully and exactly of the ancien Coyns of the *Hebrews*, *Chaldees*, and *Syrians*, that there needs not to be said more of that Argument.

Budeus * in his Books *de Asse*, or the * *Sed de Breviary* Collected out of him, with the *istoc* & Annotations of *Philip Melanchthon*, and *Joachim Camerarius*, are the best for the Greek and Latine Coyns.

ceteris ad rem monetariam pertinentibus, Consul

suli malo Budæum, Vortium, Hottomannum, Car. Molinaeum, Covarruviam, & intelligentissimum in hujus argumenti, Reinerum Budelium Ruremundanum Idum, Electori Colonienfi, dum viveret, monetarum tam Rhenensium, quam West-falicarum præfectum: Cujus geminus exstat. liber: unus de arte cudendæ monetæ; alter de quæstionibus Monetariis Vossius De Physiol. Christ. l. 6. c. 36; Inter antiquos Orisminus Lexoniensis Episcopus, & Caroli sexti Galliarum regis præceptor Curiosa de re Nummaria volumine, & inter recentiores Galielm. Budæus libris de Asse, Joachimi Camerarius de Nummismat. Græc. & Lat. Dempf. in Resin. Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31. Vide Flure ibid.

Antonius Augustinus a man very accurate in Coyns, as appears by his Dialogues. | Mr. Greaves of the *Denarius*.

Marquardus Freherus, hath put forth a learned Discourse of paying tribute, where he speaks somewhat of Roman Coyns. Mr. Selden *De Jure Naturali ac*

Gentium. l. 2. c. 8. calls it *Eruditissima ac gravissima De Numismate census à Phariseis inquestionem vocato Dissertatio*.

Mr. Greaves hath written learnedly of this subject in his discourse of the *Derrins*.

The Roman Emperours Gold, Silver, and Copper Coyn, (with their Images and Inscriptions) are in the custody of that learned Knight, and my worthy Friend, Sir John Cotton, as I have heard.

It's pitty that Sir Simonds D' Eus my great friend, had not published something this way, he having spent so much time in this study, and having purchased so many several Coyns of all sorts.

There are some other Gentlemen that have a good Collection of Coyns; There

** Omnium ad Remp. pertinentium summa lex est* are Coyns with *Lazius*, l. 3. *Commen. Reipub. Romanae*, c. 12. whose inscription is ** Salus Publica Demps. in Rosin. Antiquit. Rom. lib. 1.*

salus populi, sive Felicitas publica. Tunc in nummo Juliae Mamae Augustae videre est formam matronae solio insidentis, quae dextra gerit caduceum, sinistra copia cornu. Inscriptio autem est Felicitas Publica. Velut in Physiologia Christiani & Theologia Gentili. l. 10. c. 38.

There

There are two requisites (saith Dempster) that Money pass, *proba materia, & vultus Imperatoris ei impressus.*

False money (saith He in *Rosin Antiq. Rom. l. 7. c. 31.*) was forbidden by the Roman Laws, and the Crime is called *peculatus*. Charles the Great had a shop in his Palace for the Coyning of Money, that it might be more diligently coyned.

Camden in his *Britaine* saith, *Nicolaus Fabricius de Peiresc.* of France, was very skilfull in antiquities, and old medals or pieces of money.

He saith there also that many pieces of Roman money are every [†] where [†] As in found among us in the ruines of Cities *Lancashire* and Towns subverted, in Treasure-Cof-^{at Lanca-}fers, or vaults hidden in that age, as also ^{ster, Ribble,} in Funeral-pots and Pitchers. ^{Chester, in}
^{Westmor-}
^{land at}

Brougham Cumberland

About thirty five years since, not far from *Dunstable* many pieces of silver ^{One that writes the History of} England, saith of the Britains. Some of their Money was in Brass, other in Iron Rings; one especial sort, had the Figure of a shield Emboss'd, and on that side a certain Image the De-
vice was within. ^{were}

were taken up, which the plow had thrown upon the edge of the Furrough: Being examined, they were found to be silver with the impression of *Cesar* on them. Mr. *Selden* much valued them for their Antiquity, some of them having been stamped (as he said) above nine hundred, and some a thousand years. Mr. *Peachams Worth of a Penny*.

I have been informed, that some Medals have been dig'd up at *Shawell* in *Leicester-shire*, the Town where I was born and also at *Braunston*.

It is a great question, saith *Georgius Agricola*, whether pure or mixt money be more profitable for Countries and States.

Terrie in his Voyage to the East-Indies, saith

Peacham in his *Complete Gentleman*, c. 19. of Travels, saith, the Spanish Coyns are the best of *Europe*. that the Spanish Royal is the purest money of *Europe*. There is *Pezzi di Quattro* which is equal to four Reals, there are also pieces of two Reals, one Real, and half a Real.

Howell in his *Dodonars Grove, or Vocal Forrest*, part 2. Walk 4. p. 44. saith, *Drui-na* (by which I suppose he means *England*) is renowned abroad to have her Kings

Kings Face and Arms drawn in the purest
sort of Minerals, and the generally best
currant Coyns in the world.

Queen *Elizabeth* caused all such base
monies as were Coyned by any of her
Predecessors, to be reduced to a lesser
value, and to be brought into her
Mint, for which she gave them
money of the purest silver, such as
passed commonly by the name of Easter-
ling or Sterling money, since which
time, no base money hath been Coyned
in *England*, but only of pure Gold and
Silver, to pass for current in the same
save that of late times, in relation to the
Necessity of poor people, a permission
hath been given to the Coyning of Far-
things, which no man can be forced to
accept in satisfaction of a Rent or Debt.

*Dr Heylins
Ecclesia*

*Restaura-
tu. p. 135.*

*Esterlin-
gus &*

*Sterlingus
apud Mat-*

*thaeum Pa-
risiam, at-*

*que alios,
praeipue*

*Anglica-
nos scripto-
res legas.*

*Nec tamen
eo rejicien-*

*dum, quando hoc nihilo deterius est quam vulgata, illa voca-
bula, daleri, ducati, floreni, ac similia. Nam pecunie novitas
nova exigebat vocabula. Notat ea vox Anglis denarium vox
Sterling est ex eo inquit Watsius quia stellae figura in ea
compareret, Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis l. 2. c. 5,*

In

In all other States of the Christian World, there are several sorts of Copper money, as current with them for publick uses, as the purest metal,

Queen Elizabeth supplied the King of *Navarre* in his straits, with twenty two thousand pounds of *English* money in Gold, (a sum of Gold Coyn so great, as he professed he had never seen together before) and sent him Arms and four thousand men, under the Command of *Peregrine Lord Willoughbey*.

Camdens Annals of Queen Elizabeth.
4th Book, Anno 1589. the 32d of her Reign.

Sterlings are used in *England, Scotland and Ireland*.

That name of Sterling began in time of *Hen. II.* and had its original of name from some Esterling, making that kind of money, which hath its Essence in particular weight and fineness; not of the Starling Bird, as some, nor of Sterling in *Scotland* under *Edw. I.* as others absurdly; for in Records much more ancient I have read the express name *Sterlingorum.* *Mr. Selden* on the 17th song, of *Draytons Poly olbion*.

Sterling is a proper Epithete for money currant within the Realm. A certain pure Coyn stamped first of all by the Esterlings here in England.

*Occurrit
Esterlingus
interdum
simpliciter
pro ipso dena-*

*rio, interdum ad distinguendam monetam probam a re proba,
& pro numo legali ingenere. Spelmanni Glossarium vide
plura ibid.*

Cowells Interpreter.

Esterling money, now called Sterling, not from *Striveling* in Scotland, nor from a Star, which some dreamed to be Coyned thereon. *Camdens Remains.*

That denomination came from the Germans, of their Easterly dwelling, termed by English men Esterlings, whom John, King of England first sent to reduce the silver to the due fineness and purity. *Camdens Britain. in Scotland.*

There is one *Thomas Hylles* that put out the Art of Vulgar arithmetick 1600. who hath p. 262. A Table of the names and values of the most usual Gold Coyns in Christendome, and begins with our own Country Gold. He mentions the Rose Noble, or Royal, Half Rose Noble, Old Noble, Half Old Noble, George

(62)

George Noble, Half George Noble,
Angel, Half Angel, Old Crown. K. H.
Base Crown K. H. Half Crown. Sove-
raigne of K. H. other Sou. of all sorts,
Double Sovereign, Great Sovereign,
Half Sovereigne. Unicorn of Scotland.
Scottish Crown.

† The Eng-
lish Gold.

There is for † Gold.

being at a
higher va-
lue beyond
the Seas,
then in
our own
Nation,
it is a great
Cause of the transportation of it, Peachams Worth of a
Peny.

The Carolus or Piece
And the Ginie Pieces,
The Angel
And Crown

20 s
22 s
10 & 11 s
5 s. & 5 s. 6 d.
and 2 s. 9 d.

For Silver.

The Crown
Half Crown
Thirteen pence half penny.
Half and quarter that and
Shilling

5 s.
2 s. 6 d.
4 d. ob.
12 d.
9 d.
6 d.
4 d.
Three

Groat

Three Pence
Two Pence
Penny *
Half-Penny

3 d.

2 d.

1 d.

† There are
cb. so many
kinds of

Pence, as there are several Countries or Nations. Our English Penny is a Scottish Shilling. See more there Ibid.

Here in England that which was sold about an hundred years ago for ten Groats, which then weighed an ounce, now since the discovery of the Indies, can hardly be bought for ten shillings of our current Money, or two ounces of the same goodness and weight.

Sir *Henry Savill* on a Place in *Polybium*.

In the Low-Countries and Germany, the usual Coyns in Gold are Duckats, and double Duckats, the Duckats are called Hungars at *Venice*, and are worth nine shillings English.

In the Low-Countries the usual silver pieces are Ducatoons equal to ten Dutch shillings, or sixty stivers; Paracoons equal forty eight stivers, or eight Dutch shillings; Shillings equal to six stivers. But the States money is a little under this value, stiver, in brass, the fourth part of stivers pieces.

In

In *Germany* the most Common pieces in silver are Dollars, Copsticks, and half Copsticks, equal just to our shillings and six-pences, and there is abundance of our shillings and sixpences which pass under that name.

Tafletta
the great
Emperour
of *Barba-*
ry, allows

to every Horseman sixteen Dollars a Month, and to every Footman eight, so that his men are not chargeable to the Countrey. Relation of some part of his life.

This word Copstick comes from *Caput*, as the Italian Teston from *Testa*. Kreutzers, so called from the Mark of the Cross. Weiss-penny equal to two Kreutzers. Grasse equal to three Kreutzers; ten Weiss-pennies are equal to five Copsticks, Guilders equal to three Copsticks, and half Guilders, a Weiss-penny a White Penny in Dutch, these lesser peices are of a mixt metal.

The Ger-
man silver
Dollar,
called Rix
Dollar,

The *German Dollars* furnish all the Mints of *Europe*, before the Mines of *Mexico* and *Potosi* were discovered in *America*.
in *England* is worth 4 s.—6 d. or as some say 4 s.—8 d.

There

There were the Latine, Attick, and Greek pounds.

Libra Numaria or pound, took its name from the weight, because it weighed in times past a *Trojane* pound, that is, twelve Ounces. Thence the *Saxon punde*, and the *English pound*. *Spelman's Glossarium, See Era 2. 69*

The pound sterling in *Britain* (saith *Angelo Crator De Monetis c. 1.*) is esteemed ten *Brabantine Florenes*, or four *Spanish Dollars*.

In *Spain* for Gold † Pistolls, and half Pistolls, and double Pistolls. In Silver, the common pieces there, are a piece of eight, a half piece of eight, a quarter piece of eight, a half quarter piece of eight, and a piece that is but a sixteenth part of a piece of the Royal eight. † The Spanish Pistoll, is about seven pence better than the Italian, The value of Money in Spain is

very often varied according to the wills and Interests of the Princes.

In *France* for Gold, the common pieces are the *Lewis*, equal (not many years since) to eleven *Livers*, the half *Lewis* half so much. The *Escud'* or now about six *Livers*,. For Silver the *Escue* equal to three *Livers*, the thirty, fifteen,

teen, and five Sous pieces. The Quart D'Elcu (because the fourth part of the Escud' or) equal to one Liver. Mixt metal, the Souse and the Souse Marque. For Brass the Denier and the Lyard equal to two Deniers, at first stamp'd for three Deniers.

Johnson adviseth Travellers if they carry over money with them, that it be in double Pistolets or French Crowns of weight, by these (saith he) He is sure to sustain losse in no place, and in *Italy* to gain above twelve pence in the pound.

Constanti-
nopolis
primum
Bizanti-
um dicta
formam
antiqui
vocabuli
preferunt
Imperato-
rii Num-
mi Bizan-
tini Vocati.
Spelmanii
Glossari-
um. Vide
Cotgrave
Dictionar.

Gallico. Anglie, verbo Besant.

Bizantines or *Bezants*, as coyned at *Constantinople*, sometimes called *Bizantium*, and not at *Tesanson* in *Burgundy*, plates of Gold are called *Bezantes*; and in the Court of *England* where a great piece of Gold valued at fifteen pound, which the King offereth upon high Festival days is yet called a *Bizantine*, which anciently was a piece of Gold Coyned by the Emperours of *Constantinople*, *Cassiodorus* Remains of money; in his *Britannia* in *Middlesex*, He speaks of *Bizantines* of Silver vallued at two shillings antiently.

Lar is a Coyn much used in the East, both in *Persia* and the East-Indies. There is one of them to be seen within the Gallery above the publick Library in Oxford

The *Asper* in *Turkie* is worth a Penny, ^{Turkish} and often mentioned, one of which I ^{Asper.} have seen.

In *Italy* at *Venice*, for Gold there is the *Chequeen* equal to seventeen *Livers*, the *Ducat* for silver, a *Scudo* which by a *Bando*, anno 1663 was rated at nine *Livers* six *Sous*, one half, one quarter, and the eighth part of a *Scudo*, a *Ducaton*.

For brass *Soldo*, and half *Soldo*, and *Soldino*, also a *Denier*. *Geroa*, for Gold, double *Pistolls*, *Pistolls*. The *Pistoll* is called *Doppio* or *Dobla*, the double *Pistoll* *Doblone*.

The silver pieces there are a *Croison* or *Scudo*.

For Brass *D'otto* pieces equal to eight *Deniers*, *de Quatro* equal to four *Deniers* and the *Deniers*.

At *Florence* for silver, the *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, the *Teston* equal to three *Julios* (so called from having a Head upon it which is in *Italian* *Testa*) *Julios*, half *Julios*, and *Quarto Julio* pieces, the

Grats equal to five *Quatrins*.

In Brass the *Quatrin* equall to the third part of a *Soldo*.

In the Popes Territories, in silver a *Scudo* equal to ten *Julios*, a *Teston*, *Julio*, half a *Julio* and a quarter of a *Julio*,

* The Pope who hath six and twenty

At *Banonia Bajocks*, * and two *Bajocks* pieces of a mixt metal.

thousand Crowns a day to spend; on the day of his Coronation scattereth among the people *Baiocchi*, and *Bagatini*, half pence and farthings: saying with St. Peter *Act. 3. 6.* Silver and Gold I have none, but such as I have I give thee. *Peter Du Moulin* Confutat. of *Luigat. ch. 5.*

¶ *Naples*, in silver, *Carolines* equal to *ulios*, but not altogether so good, two *Caroline* pieces.

In Brass *Granos*, *Publicas* equal to one and a half of a *Grano*.

There are pieces of Gold called *Florentini*, or *Floreni Florens*, because first coyned in the City of *Florence*, and having the shape of the flower of the *Lilly* in one side, and of *John Baptist* in the other, it is called in *Italian*, *Florino*. *Vossius de Vitiis Sermonis*, l 3. c. 12. saith, that the *French* had also in times past its *Florene*, thence called *Franc* saith he, A *Franc* is one

one shilling six pence in *England*, so is 2 *Livre* saith he, and the *English* also of the best Gold, thence called † *Noble*.

† *Auri*
Nummis

apud Anglos genus ante nostram memoriam Exoletum. Spelmani Glossarium,

There were also the *Rhenish Florens* first coyned by the four *Electors* at *Rhene*, that of *Mentz*, *Trevers*, *Colen*, and the *Palatine*, after used by others, something interior to those first.

The pieces of Gold called *Ducats* were first coyned by the *Venetians* and those of *Genoa*.

There are (saith *Georgius Agricola*) the *Hungarian*, *Venetian*, *Spanish* and *Turkish Ducats*.

The *Polonian's Gold*
Ducats
are of the

same value with the *Hungarian*.

Artiabalipa King of *Peru* payed for his ransom ten millions three hundred twenty six thousand *Ducats* in Gold. *Dumiroir des Francois Livre premier.*

The *Turkish Sultanie* is of the same Standard, firmness, and value, with the *Hungarian Duckat*.

The *Venetian Chequeen*, in England 9 s. 6 d. the *Barbary Duckat*, the *Egyptian* and *Turkish Eris*, are almost all of the same pureness in respect of the Gold, and not differing above a grain in the weight.

The old *Denarius*, *Drachma* Dutch shilling, *Spanish Reall* *Roman Julios* or *Paulos*, are neer of an equal value; The *French Escu* or silver Crown, the *Spanish Piice* of eight, the *German Dollar*, the *Low-Dutch Patacon* are of an equal value.

Mr. Broughton saith, he asked a simple Mariner which had been in the *West-Indies*, what they called Gold there, he said *Cethem*, just the Scripture term.

Broughtons *Epistle* to the *Require* or *Consent* to the grounds of *Divinity studies*.

Their currant money in the *West-Indies* is of the fruites of certain trees like our *Almonds*, which they call *Cachoas*. *Pct. Mart.* first *Decade*, ch. 4.

The *Coyns* of the *West-Indies* are *Wampon* *Peague*, (the sixth part of a penny with us) which goes by number, and *Ronokco* which goes by weight.

In the *East-Indies* the *Rupihes* of *Roppees* of divers values and *Mah Mudies*.

They

They have in the *West-Indies* also a Golden Coyn which they call a *Castellan*, it exceedeth the *Ducat*, it is commonly a third part called *Pesus*

The Coyn or *Bullion* brought to the *East-Indies* from any place, is presently melted and refined, and the *Moguls* stamp (which is his Name and Titles in *Persian* Characters) put upon it. The Coyn there is more pure than in any other part of the world, being made of pure silver, without any Allay.

Sir *Thomas Roes* Voyage into the *East-Indies*.

Madines are the small silver Money currant in *Egypt*.

The Arabick useth to express

the least piece of money that is by Phals, for two Mites, Mark 12. 42. They read Phalsam.

Mr. *Greaves* in his *Denarius*, saith at his being in *Egypt*, five *Madines* passed for a *Dollar*: *Sands* in his Travels saith forty.

Most Countries (saith Mr. *Greaves*) use the same weights for *Silks*, *Gold* and *Silver*.

The *Persians* loved shooting so well, they l. 7. that they set an *Archer* on the reverse of c. 5. wth their Coyn of Gold, which was of great reth that value. The King of *Persia* being offend- Perles the son of *Darius*, gave the *Athenians* ten thousand pieces of this great Coyn of whom the Gold of theirs, and so corrupted them; *Persians* which thing when *Agessilaus* understood, had their he said merrily, but yet truly, That he Surname, should be driven away with ten thousand Bow- the first de- men, (meaning the r Coyn of Gold with wiser of an *Archer* on it) and how should he a poor Shafis. man be able to withstand so many *Archers*. Yet the See *Plutarch* in *Agessilaus*.
Scripture,

(which is
ancienter then any kind of learning) mentions *Archers*. Gen. 21. 20. 1 Sam. 31. 3. 2 Chron. 35. 23.

The *Muscovites* have but one kind of money which they call *Copeca*, fifty of which make a *Crown*, 'tis of *Silver* of an Oval figure, and so small, that the value of two *Crowns* will scarce bear the bulk of four pence in French *Deniers*; that which they call *Muscovske* is the fourth part of a *Copeca*, *Poluske* is the half, an *Alim* is three pence, a *Grifna* is ten, a *Rouble* a hundred, but these are not to be had of one piece.

Rela-

Relation of three Embassies by the
Earl of Carlisle, p. 68.

Many Coyns resemble the *Dragon*
with the title of *Health*. This most vigi-
lant Creature is a Type of *Æsculapius*.
Vigilance is necessary for a Physician.

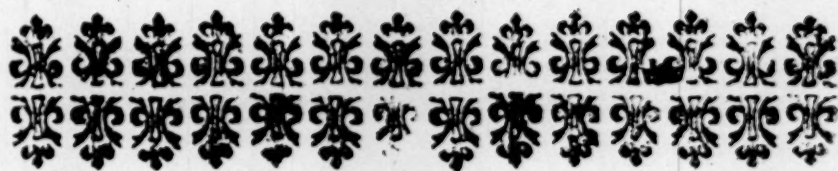
It were worthy the inquiry of some
studious persons, how the custome came
up of dividing money into pounds, shil-
lings and pence, which is used in most
places of *Europe*. A *Liver* or pound, say
some, is every where equal to twenty *so-
lidi, soldi sous* or shillings, a shilling is e-
qual to twelve of the modern *Denarii* or
pence, but the value of the *Livers* is ve-
ry different in *France*. a *Liver* is about
1 s. 6 d. *English*, in *Flanders* a *Liver* is e-
qual to 11 s. 3 d. *English*; in *Venice* a
Liver is about seven pence half peny, at
Genoa a *Liver* is about one shilling *English*,
at *Turin* a *Liver* is about one shilling
three pence, at *Ligorn* a *Liver* is 9 d. at
Millain a *Liver* is 10 d. in the Popes
Country a *Liver* is 13 d. at *Naples* 13
d. in the Popes Territories in *Catalonia* a
Liver is about 3 s. 6 d. in *Valentia* a *Liver*
is about 5 s. in *Castile* and *Granada* not
long since, a *Liver* was 2 s. 6 d. in *Scot-
land* a pound is equal to 1 s. 8 d.

A
Diatrobe
OF
MEASURING
OF THE
DISTANCE
Betwixt PLACE and PLACE.



Printed in the Year, MDCLXXI.

3



A

DIATRIBE

OF

MEASURING, &c.



Eometry is an Art of Measuring well.

The several † Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, than in the various kinds and proportions of their Measures.

† Dr. Wilkins his Essay toward a Real character pars 2. ch. 7.

That

*Mensu-
rant Tal-
madici, a-
liquando
per Millia-
ria ali-
quando per
Passas, a-
liquando
per Dietas.*

That the Foot was the most received and usual measure amongst the Romans, as the Cubit amongst the Jews, is a thing not controverted by any. Mr. Greaves of the Roman Foot. As the Denarius contained sixteen Asses, so the Foot contained sixteen Digitos.

*Unamquamque harum Comperies apud eos frequentissime.
D. Light. Decas Choregraphica. c. 8.*

*Quem ad-
modum*

*Perse Pa-
ralingis,
Ægyptii
Schenis,
Galli Leu-
cis, ita La-*

The Roman Milliare contains Mille Passus. as the very name imports, and every passus consists also of five Feet, as Columella and Isidorus expressly tell us. Mr. Greaves of the Roman Foot.

*tini Millibus Passuum Lapidum mensuras designaverunt.
Surita Prefat. ad Comment in Anton August. Itin.*

The Sun according to the Mathematical Computation, every hour, and that in respect of the Earth onely, by this course absolves two hundred twenty and five miles, in the day and night, and in respect of the earth, it runs over five thousand four hundred miles. How great then will its course be in respect of its Orbe.

The

The Philosophers are of opinion that the Earth, together with the Sea, do contain in compass or circuit six thousand three hundred Dutch miles.

Totius globi terreni ambitus est milliarium Germanico-

rum Communium 5400. *Keck. System. Geog. lib. 1. ch. 4.*

The Romans used to Measure out the distance betwixt one place and another, by thousands of Paces, which they call *Milliaria*, Miles; and whereas there was placed at each Miles end, a stone, or pillar, the word *Lapis* came to be used to signifie a Mile, as *ad Decimum lapidem posita urbs*, a City ten Miles off.

A Mille est Milliare ac Milliarium, mille passuum spatium. Vossii Etymologici con Linguae Latinae.

Notissimum lapides veteribus dictos pro Milliariis, quae singula singulis lapidibus denotabantur, Barth. ad Rutil. l. 2. Animadvers.

Ad Lapidem Torquatus habet praetoria quartum, Mart. Epig. l. 10. Epig. 79.

Whence grew also the usual Phrase, *Ad tertium quartum quintum ab urbe lapidem*, for three, four or five miles from the City.

Sir Henry Savill in his notes on the first Book of Tacitus his *History*, where he also observes; that as there were mil-
liaria

liaria lapidea, Little pillars of stone erected by order from C. *Gracchus* at the end of every mile; so there was *Milliarium aureum*, a Golden pillar set up by *Augustus*; so called because from thence began the account of Miles.

There are still in the *Appian* way several *Columnæ* or *Lapides Milliarii*, standing, whereby the *Romans* divided and distinguished their Miles, which occasioned those phrases, *ad primum*, *ad quartum*, *ad centesimum lapidem*.

*Columna
quadam
in Capite
Romani
Fori, in
quam om-*

nes Italia via terminabantur. Salmuth in Pancirolli Nova Reperta Tit. 16. The *Columna Milliaris*, from which they began to measure, is still in the Court before the *Capitol* at *Rome*.

Mr. *Greaves*, Among the divers Measures which Geographers use to shew the dimension of the Earth, the most usual are these.

*Intervalla
locorum
certis signis distin-*

guere publico quasi gentium Consensu receptum est: Ut puta in Italia Milibus Passuum in Græcia Stadiis; in Persiæ Parasangis, quod nomen hodie ineagente remanet, in Syria Schænis in Gallia & Hispania Leucis, quod adhuc retinetur: in Germania Rustis, ut est apud Hieronymum. Scaligs De Emendat Temp. l. 5.

First,

First, A Geometrical *pace* which is five feet.

Secondly, A *Furlong* which is 125 paces, or 625 feet.

Thirdly, A *Mile* which is eight furlongs, or a thousand paces.

Fourthly, A *League* which is 2 *Miles* in the quantity of *Measures*, we go from a Barley Corn to a Finger breadth, from a Finger breadth to an inch; from an inch to a hand breadth; from an hand breadth to a span; from a span to a foot; from a foot to a pace, and so forth to a pearch, a furlong, a leque, a mile.

Keckerman in his *Systeme of Geograpy. l. 1. c. 4.* saith, the general instruments of measure are either lesser, a Barley Corn, a Finger, a Palm, a Foot; or greater, a Pace, a Furlong, a Mile. He saith, the Pace is either simple two Feet and a half, or Geometricall, five Feet.

The Sabbath-days journey, *Acts* 1. 12. was the space of two thousand paces, that is, half a German mile. *Victorinus Strigelius in loc.*

There are *Mensura applicationis*, as a span, a cubit, a yard.

Et mensura Capacitatis, either of things liquide, a Pint, Quart, Pottle,
G Gallon,

Gallon, Firkin, Barrel, Hogshead, Pipe,
 † *Stadium* Tunne, or things dry; a Peck, Bushel,
 apud Ro- Quarters.

manos

DCXXV.

pedes

Romanos

facit, apud

Græcos

DC. pedes

Græcos.

Dilh. Dis-

putat. Aca-

dem. Tomus I. Stadium quod Latine Curriculum dicitur,
 locus erat, in quo homines & equi curfi, tabant, & athletæ
 certabant, à statione, quod Hercules eo spatio uno spiritu
 confectus constitisset Onuphrius Panvinus De Ludis Cirenfi-
 bus. l. 2. c. 1.

* *Sulcum* Furlong* quasi a Farrow long, a Fur-
 row, hoc est quod longitudinem sulci deter-
 minatur, a 125 paces.

quod uno progressu ararum describit artequam regredi-
 tur. Spelmani Glossarium.

An Acre mentioned, 1 Sam. 14. 14.
 and Esa. 1. 10. Jugerum est quantum ju-
 gum bonum uno die potest ex arare. Peter
 Martyr in 1 Sam. 14. An Acre is so
 much land, as a couple of Oxen are able
 to Plow in one day. Among the Ro-
 mans,

mans, it was esteemed to be 240 Foot in length, and a 120 in breadth. See *Plin. Nat. Hist.* l. 18. c. 3.

The *Persians* made use of their kind of measure called *Parasanga*, and by them ^{Est vox} at this day *Farsach*, whereof each did ^{Parasan-} contain 30 *Stadia*, 4 miles, saith *L'Em- ga Persica,* ^{ac socero} *pereur* in his *Notes on Benjamins Itine-* ^{meo Fr.} *rary.*
 Junio in
Elogio

Linguae Hebraea videtur corrupta ex Parasch, hoc est, Eques, & Aggarus, hoc est, tabellio. Quia nempe sic vocaretur intervallum inter duo loca, loca, quibus equum mutaret tabellio. Vossii Etymologicon Linguae Latinae.

See of it in *Mr. Greaves* his *Epistle to Mr. Selden* before his *Discourse of the Roman Foot and Denarius.* *Musladinus Sadus* calls them *Farseng*, the *Arabians* *Fersach*, and the *Latines* *Parasanga.* *Gentius*; Whence the *Latines* use that Phrase, *Multis parasangis superare.*

Among the *Greeks* and *Romans* for measuring, the *Perch* was in use, as in these times in *Europe*, among the *Egyptians*, *Arabians* and *Persians*, the *Parasanga* and *Schœnus*, Among the *Hebrews* the *Kane* or *Reed*, *Angelo Crator.*

Now a days the name of Mile is most used by the *Italians, Germans, Danes, Norweigians, Sweeds, English, Scots.*

Keckerman in the book and chapter before quoted, saith, a mile is either proper, containing a 1000 paces, which being alwaies used in *Italy*, is called *Italian*, or improper, either a league or a *German* mile: A league (saith he) is either old, that is, a proper mile and a half, or new, (which they call a *French* mile) two proper miles. Four *German* mile is either common 4000 paces, or great, 5 thousand paces.

The *Spaniards* and *French* met out their distance of places by *Leagues, Leuca* or *Lenga*, which are of a different length, as the miles in other Nations, *Peter Martyr* in his *Decades* saith, a league contains four miles by Sea, and but three by Land. From *Spain* to *Hispaniola* is a 1200 leagues.

Leuca per-
peram, ut
puta, vul-
go nuncu-
patur,
Cum Leu-
va sit ge-
nuinum
nomen,

quod Cursum & destinatum certum spatium Cursus de no-
et Barthi. Ad Ruil l. 2. Animadvers vide Spelmanni Glos-
larium. Leuca recentioris mensurae nomen Massaus. Hist. Ind.
lib. 1.

The *Russians* or *Muscovites* reckon their distances of places by a certain space

space which they in their native tongue call *Voreft*.

Purchas in his *Pilgrims* speaks of the *Cofe* among the *Chinois* and *East-Indians*. The *Course* or *Cofe*, saith he, is a mile and a half, sometimes two miles; most *English* Mathematicians accord with the *Italians*, and reckon 60 miles to a degree. The *Gothick* and *Sweedish* mile is 5 or 6 *Italian* miles, sometimes 8. The Common *English* * mile makes one and a half *Italian*; *Villamont* saith, that a *French* league contains two *Italian* miles.

* An *English* mile
containeth
5280 foot.

The common *German* mile being for the most part in plain makes more then 3 *English* or 5 *Italian* miles; but in some places the solitude and the ascent of mountains make the miles of *Germany* seem much longer; one Dutch mile and a half makes a mile of *Switzerland*. The miles of *Switzerland* being over continual mountains are so long, as the passengers distinguish their Journey more by the spaces of hours, then by the distances or numbers of miles. The miles of *Bohemia* and *Moravia* are no less tedious, and though the length of the *Switzers* and *Bohemian* miles may in part be attributed to the climbing of the mountains and

bad way, yet no such reason can be given for the miles of *Moravia*, which countrey is either a plane, or full of little pleasant Hills, and the ways fair, and the Country well inhabited.

The *Low-Country* miles are of a middle length between the *German* and *French* miles, among which the miles of *Holland* and *Freezeland* are longer than the rest.

The mile of *Denmark* is somewhat longer than 3 *English* miles, and answereth to the common *German* mile.

The miles of *Poland* generally are like the miles of *Denmark*.

The *Türks* at this day have no distinction of their ways by miles, nor days by hours.

Maffius
Hist. Ind. l.
6.

Ychan is a kind of measure among those of *China*, the journey of one day.

Cubitus
dictus ple-
risque vi-
aetur à cu-
bando.

A *Cubit* is the length of a mans arme from his Elbow to the top of his middle finger, it contains six hand breadths, or a foot and an half.

Vossii Ety-
mologicon
Lingux
Latinx.

It was the most common measure in dimensions of length, breadth, height and depth among the *Jews*, *Gen. 6. 15.*

Jos. 3. 4.
John 21.
8.

Exod. 25. 10.

Some

Some say the Cubits were of 2 sorts, *Plerique tam Ebraeorum, quam nostrorum qui eos se-*
 the Civil or common Cubit, consisting of one foot and an half six hand breadths, *quantur, duplicem in illo populo fuisse mensuram ve-*
 24 finger breadths, and eighteen thumb breadths; and the sacred or holy Cubit, *qui eos se-*
 that consisted of an hand breadth, or 4 fingers more then that other, *Ezek. 40. 5. and 43. 13. Vide L'Empereur præfat. ad Cod. Middoth.*

lunt ejusdem nominis, unam communem, quæ minor fuerit; alteram sacram, quæ major: Itaque Communem Cubitum fuisse quinque palmorum, sacrum autem Sex. Rivetus in Exod. 25. 10. Vide plura ibid.

Mr. Ley on Gen. 5. 15. mentions 3 sorts of Cubits.

1. The Common Cubit containing 5 palms of 4 fingers breadth.

2. The Cubit of the Sanctuary one palm more, Ezek. 40. 5.

3. The Geometrical Cubit, 6 times as great as the common Cubit. See him on Gen, 20. 16. and on Deut. 3. 11. and Dutch Annotat. on Gen. 6. 15.

Epephanus hath written *De Mensuris*. And Casper Wolphius hath put out an Alphabetical Enumeration of the famous men, who have written of the doctrine of weights and measures.

FINIS.

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